

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

Wanted, an Agent for this paper at Providence, R. I. No one need apply unless he resides and is acquainted in that city.

For the conclusion of the *Assent of Vennius*, (For sign Letter)—*Bridge Architect*, and an interesting Letter from on board the U. S. ship *Vandalia*, see First Page.

For another of Mr. Wood's Letters (VIII.) see Last Page.

The Triumph in Tennessee.

Not since 1840 have we had occasion to congratulate the Whig party on a victory so important and so gratifying as that achieved by our gallant brethren of Tennessee. It is not merely that the political character of an influential State, its Executive, its Legislature, its Delegation in Congress, including both its Senators, hung trembling in the balance, while on those Senators depended the ascendancy in the Senate. All this is much; yet the moral influence of this victory is more valuable than even its practical results. Tennessee has been for some years one of the best contested States in the Union, and its People, by listening to repeated, protracted and thorough discussions of the Political topics of the day, by their ablest men, are probably as well informed on those topics as those of any State in the Union. The State had just been Districted for Congress, State Senators and Representatives, by a compromise between a Whig House and a Loco-Foco Senate—of course, with essential fairness. The failure of the last Legislature to elect U. S. Senators had given edge to the public appetite for Political discussion. Every where it was understood that Tennessee was the chief battle-ground of 1843.

On all the collateral topics, except probably the failure to elect U. S. Senators, the advantage was clearly on the side of our opponents. Gen. Jackson is a Tennesseean, once the idol of the whole People, and still exerting all the energies Time has left him against us. The Loco-Foco canvassers appealed with great dexterity, tenacity, and no little effect, to the old Jackson loyalty of their hearers and tried to resuscitate the once ardent and general hostility to Mr. Clay, as the deadly enemy of their old Hero. The Bankrupt Law was generally odious, and that was harped on incessantly, in connection with Mr. Clay's support of it. A Tariff, Protective in its character, however moderately, had never before been defended in Tennessee, and the general prepossession was against it. Tyler was represented to the People as a Whig, at the same time that he was used to turn Whigs out of office and give their places to Loco-Focos. The candidate of our opponents for Governor was their ablest popular debater in that or any other State, thoroughly versed in all the arts of campaigning, better known than any man in the State, armed at all points with an intimate knowledge of our Political history, acquired by years of service in Congress, where he had risen to be Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and Speaker. For skill in the marshaling of figures connected with the National Expenditures, and in selecting the points of attack best adapted to the popular prejudices, he has no superior.

On the other hand, the Whig Governor is a farmer who scarcely ever addressed an assembly, or was heard of out of his own County, until 1840. He was trampled by ill health and the duties of his office, and could not imitate the Napoleon-like activity of his rival. Yet Gov. Jones has proved himself a full match for the best Loco-Foco debater in the country, has traveled with and met him every where, and has been excelled only in the number, not in the ability of his speeches. No candidate ever more won upon the affection or better justified the confidence of his party than has Gov. Jones.

But the feature of this canvass which we regard with greatest satisfaction, and which will render its results most lastingly beneficial, is the perfect fearlessness and unreserve with which the Whigs have battled throughout. Their opponents have had no chance to complain of not knowing where to find them. At every point, their manly openness has contrasted strikingly with the caution of their adversaries. They have said to them before the People, "We are for a National Bank: What do you propose in opposition? We are for the PRESENT TARIFF, call it Protective, or Incidental, or what you will: How do you propose to alter it? We are for the LAND DISTRIBUTION: What is your alternative? We are for HENRY CLAY: Who is your man? Proclaim your measures, and your man, and let the People decide between them and ours!" It is this entire frankness which has given value to the victory—may we not say that it has given the victory? The People, when called on to act, demand sufficient reasons for action. They cannot be aroused to enthusiasm by any chaffing as to which of two parties has the better right to a popular name—they are not greatly swayed by mere names, however alluring, when something more substantial than names is distinctly set before them. Let a broad issue be plainly made on measures, they will pay little heed to words.

The excuses put forth by our opponents in Tennessee are instructive. The Nashville Union says that they have fought against great odds—which is evidently true. But it goes on to assert that they have suffered by "misrepresentations" of the National Expenditures, &c. "Misrepresentations" with Polk, and Cave Johnson, and Nicholson on the stump, with every document they could wish, and hundreds of lesser lights to echo their words, and active presses to diffuse whatever they chose even into the very few neighborhoods not reached by oral discussion: No, no! It little becomes those who plied the old Clay-and-Adams-bag and rode the dead Bankrupt Law so ineffectively to complain of misstatements or appeals to prejudice. If they are beaten even 3,000 now, they will find it fully doubled upon them at the Presidential Election.

But, says the Union, "We had more formidable engines arrayed against us than the Log Cabins and Coon-skins of 1840." No doubt of it, innocent! You had strong, solid arguments and unanswerable facts, wielded by men who understood them and were resolved to do their whole duty. This is what has floored you. By-and-by you will find out that it was not the Log Cabins and Coon-skins that hurt you in 1840, but the spirit which would have beaten you without as easily as it did with them. Another such dressing as this will open your eyes.

A word as to the moral. Let our next contest in New-York be like this in Tennessee. Let our leading candidates be selected from those who are not only firm in the Whig faith, but who know how to advocate and defend it. Let our measures and our men be broadly emblazoned on our

banner; let every county be thoroughly canvassed, every neighborhood supplied with documents setting forth the facts on which we rely. The effort of 1840, made in the spirit of 1840, will secure us a victory like that; for a half effort, resulting in defeat, we have no relish. Can we make such a struggle this Fall? If yes, then we are for making it this Fall; if not, it will make itself in 1844. But whenever and wherever we resolve upon a serious struggle, let it be settled that we combat for victory, and not to see how little we can be beaten.

Juntas on the Tariff.

This is the fourth of a series of Political Tracts by the author of the widely known and popular "Crisis of the Country," &c. of 1840. It is ably, closely, pitifully written, and condenses a large amount of argument, fact and apposite illustration into the small compass of sixteen closely printed pages. It is so plain that no man can read without comprehending it—so forcible that none can understand without being impressed by it. The argument is not just the same that we should have used—the question is approached from an entirely different quarter—some of its positions we might be induced to modify, while on others we should lay greater stress than the author does—yet the conclusions are those common to all friends of Protection, the general doctrine sound and the reasoning cogent. This tract ought to be, must be generally circulated. Every Whig coming to the City should take home with him a few dozens or hundreds, according to his ability. They will be supplied from this office at \$2.50 per hundred.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Legislature has closed its Special Session without effecting any good or much evil. The Senate passed a bill to District the State for the choice of Members of Congress, which was lost in the House for want of a two-thirds vote to suspend the rules and push it through. The House passed an Appropriation bill, which the Senate refused to sanction. The members took care to pay themselves, leaving precious little to appropriate.

The bill to swindle the creditors of broken Banks was headed in the Senate. That body put in an amendment, (18 to 9) providing for the appointment of a Receiver to collect the debts and pay over to the creditors of each of the Banks, and the House had to assent or lose the bill.

Gen. Jesse Speight resigned the Presidency of the Senate and a Mr. Fox was elected, with a view to his being Governor *ad interim* by the resignation of Gov. Tucker. We believe Gov. Tucker thereupon concluded not to resign!

The Journal of Commerce, New-York Observer, and other papers of their class, have copied and commented on as true a paragraph from a Salem paper, describing the Industrial Community in Northampton, Mass., as religious, eccentric in regard to Marriage, &c., and winding up with a denunciation of Fourierism. Now in the first place, this story is a very gross misrepresentation. The members of the little community here spoken of are chiefly Abolitionists and what is known down East as "Come-Outers"—that is, persons who have seceded from all Church organizations as corrupt, and profess to live a purer and freer life without than that lived within Churches. Their religion is their own concern; yet we do know that purer morals, more sacred regard to the marriage tie, or more industrious, blameless people can hardly be found any where than in this same Community. But they are not Fourierists, and probably never heard of Fourier when they organized, and are resolute in being the followers of no man. The coincidences between their practice and Fourier's system are few and casual. Will the Journal and Observer correct their error?

JOSIAH S. LITTLE of Portland has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the Cumberland District, Maine—Hon. Wm. Pitt Fessenden, the late Member, having been first nominated and declined. Mr. Little was also chosen Delegate to the National Convention.

Hon. JOHN SNYDER has been nominated for reelection by the Loco-Focos of the Union District, Pa. and, as he is a decided Anti-Tariff man, we trust he is to be beaten.

Hon. HANNAH HAMILIN has been nominated for Congress by the Locos of the Penobscot District, Maine, and A. G. JEWETT chosen Delegate to Baltimore.

A Mr. BARKER is the Loco-Foco candidate for Congress in the XIIIth District of Ohio, composed of Morgan, Perry and Washington Counties.

Solomon Juneau, long Postmaster at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, has been removed, and Josiah A. Noonan, Editor of a bitter Loco-Foco sheet, put in his place.

The Mechanics of Maine held a State Convention at Gardiner, on the 9th and 10th, according to adjournment. There were 124 Delegates present. They rejected a proposition to establish Mechanics' schools, preferring to do whatever may be in their power to improve the common schools. They resolved to establish a Monthly Magazine, at \$1 per annum. Elihu Burritt, the "Learned Blacksmith," was present, and delivered an Address: Hon. Charles Holden, of Portland, another. The Delegates were hospitably entertained without charge, by the citizens of Gardiner.

Flour from new wheat has made its appearance in this market. The first received, a lot of thirty-six barrels, branded "Hiram Smith, Extra Genesee Wheatland," made exclusively from new Genesee wheat, sold on Saturday at \$5.50. It was a very superior lot and calculated to gain for this brand a very high character.

CROPS IN OHIO.—The Wheat crop in Southern Ohio is rather below an average; the Corn crop very backward, and threatening to be light.

The Wheat in Steuben Co. N. Y. is rather light.

They have had rain in Virginia; not so much as here, but abundant. The crops look well.

There has less rain fallen at the West than here.

President Tyler left Old Point Comfort on Friday for Washington, whence he will proceed to the Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

The Secretary of War, N. P. Willis, Horace Greeley, and Martin Van Buren are at Saratoga. [Philad. Inquirer.]

Begging your pardon, Sir, we are always after Van Buren, and have not yet found time to visit Saratoga or any where else this season. Our play-spell is to come.

Yale College Commencement on Wednesday. Address by Prof. Salisbury; Oration by Rev. Dr. Sprague.

August Elections.

Tennessee.

We should have had yesterday returns from three-fourths of the State, but the Mail from Tennessee via Abingdon, Va. has failed for several days, owing probably to the great rain, while from Middle Tennessee the slips and letters to Saturday night 5th, were received at Louisville on Monday. The Journal gives the substance of these, but omits the returns by which they were accompanied and fortified, which would have suited us far better. However, the fact that Gov. Jones had gained 1,067 on his vote in 1841, (when his majority in the State was 3,224,) which Middle Tennessee alone is expected to increase to 1,500, is all-sufficient. His majority can hardly fall below 4,000 and is quite likely to reach 6,000.

The following letter tells the story:

While Office, Nashville, Aug. 5, night.
To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
DEAR SIRS:—The additional returns from our election today, place the reelection of Governor Jones, by an increased majority, beyond a reasonable doubt. His gain in Middle Tennessee over the vote of 1841 is already 1,067. It may reach 1,500. We have no reason to look for diminished majorities in the extreme divisions; on the contrary, the same influences which obtained in Middle Tennessee will probably yield a steady gain throughout the State. Do not look, however, for a large gain from East Tennessee or the Western District.

The prospects of a Whig Legislature are highly encouraging. My calculation, before the election, was, for the House, 34 Whigs certain, 20 Locos certain, and 13 doubtful or closely contested. We have not lost, nor are we likely to lose, any of the members counted on as certain. Five of the doubtful members have been heard from; the Whigs carried three of them, and the Locos two. A Whig majority in the House is, therefore, well nigh certain. We calculate on 12 Whigs certain, and 10 Locos certain. We have four chances (to hear from) for the thirteen.

You will doubtless agree with me that the result is not less triumphant than its influences are important to the great Whig cause. Best of all, the battle was fought under the good banner of Kentucky's favorite son. Our young Governor, who is himself a glorious fellow, stood, in upwards of ninety speeches in the late canvass, his decided, unequivocal preference of Henry Clay for the Presidency.

In haste, your friend,
J. C. C.

The following are all the returns which have reached us, but not half those which the above letter was based:

Counties.	1843.	Polk.	1841.	Jones.	Polk.
Wilson	2424	1075	2246	971	
Sumner	817	1782	702	1621	
Robertson	1199	764	960	680	
Davidson	583	1768	1232		
Williamson	1059	1805	809		
Montgomery	1374	925	781		
Rutherford	211	1711	1634		
Bedford	30	1853	2344		
Mary	379	1367	2187		
Lawrence	5	522	605		
Dickson	300	319	657		
Hickman	636	247	939		

Total, so far... 6,328 4,936 14,425 14,360
Marshall County taken off since 1841.

Here is an apparent Whig gain of 1673 in only a fourth of the State, but the new County of Marshall, taken from Maury and Bedford, has doubtless given some 6 to 800 Loco-Foco majority, which is to be subtracted from this apparent gain to show the true result. But the fact that on the following evening the gain for Gov. Jones was still over a thousand seems to put his election beyond cavil or contingency.

We have only heard of two changes in the Legislature—a Whig gain in Bedford, balanced by a Loco-Foco gain in Lawrence. The Intelligencer in the above letter is later.

Congress.—Dr. Joseph H. Peyton and Hon. David W. Dickinson (Whigs) are elected, and probably Hon. Cave Johnson, Loco, though the latter has been hard pushed by G. A. Henry.—Nothing yet from the most doubtful Districts.

KENTUCKY.—The Whigs of Louisville were largely ahead on Monday night, and of course would carry their ticket. W. P. Thomasson, Whig, is sure to be elected to Congress from that District, as Sprigg takes quite as many Loco-Foco as Whig votes. W. K. Wall, Whig, is pretty certainly elected over Tibbotts in the Maysville District. In the Mercer District, Grigsby, Whig, is pretty safe; Gov. Pope is beaten any how. From the Lexington District, we have the first day's vote of Franklin County only, always close. The vote is for Hon. Garret Davis, Whig, 450; Robert Wickliffe, (all sorts) 447. Whig Delegate farther ahead. Jefferson County is going Whig; last year Loco.

INDIANA.—Switzerland County has elected a Whig in place of the traitor Kelso. In Dearborn, a local question divided the people. No return.

North Carolina—Right.

I. It is not yet known whether Hon. James Graham or Thomas L. Clingman is elected to Congress from this District, nor is it material, since both are Whigs.

IV. Col. DANIEL M. BARRINGER, Whig, is elected to Congress by about 375 majority over Burton Craige, Calhounite, and a recent apostate from the Whig party, viz:

	Barringer.	Craige.	Moreh.	Henry.
Cabarrus	573	295	610	302
Davie	431	293	450	317
Rowan	683	584	913	656
Iredell	916	ma.	1479	252
Lincoln	"	800	679	1579
Mecklenburg	"	254	764	1182

Total... 2803 2226 4895 4288
Barringer's majority... 377 Morehead's do... 607

The violence of the storm reduced the vote, and the majority.

III. We have returns from the two Loco-Foco strongholds, yet these assure us of the reelection of Hon. ANDREW MITCHELL, Whig, unless the storm was very severe in the Whig counties, viz:

Ashe.....	—	—	473	527
Stokes.....	—	—	1129	1180
Smyth.....	—	—	924	950
Wilkes.....	—	—	1333	109
Total.....			4546	4822

Total... 2803 2226 4895 4288
Mitchell had 283 to gain in the District, and has gained 232 in two Counties—gained in each, it will be seen, not only by the falling off of Reid's vote, but the increase of his own. Yet we do not consider him out of danger, as a very bad day in Wilkes may have defeated him. Some interest is felt in this result, as each party is known to have chosen four Members from the State to the next Congress, and this District decides the complexion of the Delegation.

IV. It is not yet known whether Gen. Deberry or Geo. C. Mendenhall is elected. Both Whigs.

V. R. M. SANDERS (Calhoun) by 123 majority.

VI. Hon. JAMES J. McKAY, Loco, who has been long in Congress, is presumed to be elected, as the District is strongly Loco-Foco, and no serious effort was made against him. In the only County (Robeson) from which we have returns, however, the vote stands McKAY, 196; Leach, Whig, 207. Gen. McKAY is a Van Buren man, and the only one sent from the State unless Reid is elected.

VII. Gen. JOHN R. DANIEL, (Calhoun), has 159 majority.

VIII. A. H. ARRINGTON (Calhoun) is elected over our gallant EDWARD STANLEY, who consented to a canvass against overwhelming odds, although before his District was Gerrymandered he had de-

termined to retire from Congress. We have a report from Hyde County, giving Stanley but 300 majority, leaving 600 against him and only Carter to hear from. He is beaten nearly 500.

IX. We have the full official vote from this District, through the prompt kindness of a correspondent. It is as follows:

	Rayner.	Moore.	Moreh.	Henry.
Martin	316	506	226	57
Bertie	423	391	400	47
Hertford	287	257	292	23
Northampton	476	330	532	43
Gates	334	351	313	42
Chowan	249	203	243	22
Perquimans	406	154	353	9
Pasquotank	594	165	631	14
Camden	443	91	453	7
Currituck	171	431	73	36
Total	3719	2579	3516	304
Rayner's majority	840	Morehead's	475	
Clear Whig gain	365.			

This was the District made to be doubtful, and which Dr. Moore, who planned it, thought he could carry!

The net Whig gain in the six contested Districts can hardly be less than 1,500 upon the Governor vote of last year, when the Whig majority was 4,745. If any one can longer doubt that North Carolina will vote for Clay for President, he must be obstinate indeed.

Correspondence of the Tribune.

From the Isthmus of Darien.

CHAGRES, 8th July, 1843.

The Vandalia left Port Royal on the 1st inst., and arrived at Chagres on the 5th, all well except Capt. McCluney, whose health is impaired.

The America leaves only one vessel here, the Samuel L. Southard, to sail the 20th inst.

Commodore Jones is yet in Nubibus, and I think there is no probability of our bringing him home. Commodore Dallas and suite left Panama for Payta on the 4th June, in the Peruvian brig of war Jesus! Mr. Brown, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, left Panama for Otahite, on the 12th of June, in the tender to H. B. M. frigate Vindictive.

Phenix Bank Trial.

The trial of Wyman and Brown, President and Teller, charged with defrauding the Phenix Bank of Charlestown, Mass., is still before the Middlesex Court of Common Pleas at Concord. On the 11th Dr. Geo. Bates, one of the witnesses and a Director of the Bank, testified that Wyman was in the habit of drawing out money on demand and notes without consulting the Directors—that he had before remarked that "Wyman was the Bank and the Bank was Wyman," which he qualified by saying, Wyman's happiness and every thing in life appeared to be bound up in the Bank, and to be devoted to it as to his wife and child, and would as soon have sacrificed the feelings of his wife and child as to injure the Bank. Nathaniel Fiske, first President of the Bank and since one of the Board of Directors, testified to the invariable devotedness of Wyman to the interests of the Bank, and that he had had his entire confidence up to the period of the explosion; he, however, never knew that Wyman was authorized by the Directors to loan money.

Had an incidental interview with Wyman after the Bank had decided not to go on, when to his question, "Wyman, what is the matter?" the latter replied, "I can't meet the Directors—I've cheated and deceived them, and I am alone to blame." The examination of Abijah Thompson, another of the Directors, elicited that Wyman acknowledged to him in August, 1842, that he was a little short and that it was owing to a purchase of Treasury notes, and that when he next met him, a few days after the "blow up," he asked him how it was possible for him to so spend the whole capital of the Bank, and bring discredit and disgrace upon the Directors. He said he could not tell, but that the Directors were not to blame. It appears that the whole difficulty has arisen from the too unobtrusive confidence of the Board in Wyman's capacity and integrity.

ROBBERY.—Elam Hurd was, on affidavit of Edward Stevier, committed to prison at New Orleans on the 4th inst., as a participant in a robbery of \$4,000 in specie and \$14,000 in property and bills receivable; under the following circumstances:

The schooner Luma, of which Hurd was mate, was chartered by Stevier and proceeded to Campechy in June last, the latter acting as supercargo. Here one part of the cargo was disposed of; the other, consisting of bread and crackers, were considered as contraband. This created some difficulty between Stevier and the captain, who was brother to defendant in this suit, which the latter said they would arrange on shore, after taking their coffee on board. At the time appointed they went ashore, but after some time returned to the boat, where they found the mate. By this time Stevier was so overpowered with drowsiness that he fell asleep in the boat, and the first thing he became conscious of on waking was, that the captain had cleared off with the schooner, (of which nothing has since been heard,) with all his (Stevier's) money and property on board. He believes the mate to have been privy to the robbery, and that the coffee was drugged with some narcotic.

GREAT CENTRAL MAIL ROUTE.—The distance from Memphis, Ala. on the Tennessee, by Holly Springs, Ripley, Tusculum, Decatur, Rome, Ga. and Madison to Charleston, S. C. is 687 miles, and to this City 1458. Fare to Charleston \$50; to New-York \$79. This is nearer but not cheaper than any other route. Time through, nine days.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday morning, William Vreeland, who has been employed by the Health Department at Staten Island, overhauled, examining and regulating the clothing, &c., of passengers, went out to buy some fish for breakfast, and while in the market, in the act of purchasing, fell down and expired instantly.

By a calculation made recently by Professor Olmstead, it appears that the number of deaths by lightning, as reported by the newspapers during the last year is greater than that produced by accidents, similarly made public, arising from the use of steam.

A man named Geo. Foley was found on Thursday evening last in Baltimore, lying in a state of insensibility, from blows, supposed of a bludgeon, on the head, producing concussion of the brain. No clue has yet been had to the offenders.

A letter containing \$100 was stolen from the Post Office at Gardner's Creek, Niagara Co. on the 9th, and, being missed, a clerk named Hiram S. Gardner was soon missing also. There is no doubt of his guilt. He had erased the entry of the letter from the way-bill and books.

Col. PRATT, of Prattville, Greene County, is about establishing an individual free Bank at that place, to be called the "Prattville Bank."

THE SCOTTISH MURDER CASE.—We stated on Saturday

that the counsel for Christine Cochran, or Gilmore, had petitioned the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for writ of Habeas Corpus, in order that the various points of her case might be presented. Judge Bates, it appears, has refused the application, principally on the ground that he has no right to interfere with a case being given up to the British authorities after an order has been received from the British authorities to that effect. Whether a Habeas Corpus will be granted to her counsel after the surrender by the Mar-

shall, remains to be seen.—The following is the opinion of Judge Bates, on denying the application:

I am of opinion that a Commissioner appointed by a Circuit Court of the United States, pursuant to the acts of Congress in that behalf, is, by force of the Act of Congress of August 23rd, 1843, empowered to perform the functions pointed out by the tenth article of the said Treaty.

I am of opinion that it is not competent for a Judge of the said Circuit Court, in vacation, to issue a writ of Habeas Corpus, in order to remove a party charged before him.

I am of opinion that a writ of Habeas Corpus cannot be granted to a person charged before a Commissioner, who is lawfully authorized to receive and execute into the lawfully authorized writ of Habeas Corpus, the writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by a Commissioner of the said Circuit Court, in order to remove a party charged before him.

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